# The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1863. No. 27.



## Terms.

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NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

## Lancaster Book Bindery.

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*BOOK BINDER*
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April 15, 1861.

## New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.
JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1863.

## Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

## Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of over Coats in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg Nov. 3, 1862.

## Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his name, but otherwise assembled, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He purchases entire satisfaction, as no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

## O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to commence SALE & RYING, in the various branches, having taken out Licenses for that purpose. Goods taken on commission, and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

## Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING, of all kinds, attended to promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

## New Fall and Winter Goods.

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Colorgs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c.,

to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

## Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & RUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

## John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

## Hanover Branch Railroad.

CHANGE OF HOURS.—On and after Monday, Jan. 5th, 1863, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

| Leave Hanover | Leave Junction |
|---|---|
| 1st Train at 10, A. M. | 1st Train at 11, A. M |
| 2d do. at 4.30, P. M. | 2d do. at 6.30, P. M. |

The 10 A. M. train connects at Junction for Baltimore, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Harrisburg. The 4.30 P. M. train makes connection for Baltimore, York, Harrisburg, and the West

D. E. TRONE, Agent.

Hanover, Jan. 19, 1863.

## Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER,

April 1, 1863.


# The Muse.

### GOOD FRIDAY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

This is the Holy Fast:
Upon our heads, low-bowed,
Let penitence be cast,
And let us sadly shroud
Our souls in sorrow for His death.
He died that we might live,
And meekly yielded up His breath,
Bearing immortal agony,
That sinners such as we
Might heavenly hope receive,
And with him joint heirs be
Of immortality!

Toll, toll, ye solemn bells!
Your funeral music toll!
For His departed soul—
The soul of Him, who dwells
Eternal in the Heavens—our Lord!
Toll, toll in sweet accord,
And bid the listening nations kneel in prayer,
Veiling their brows in anguish to the ground,
While slowly, sadly, on the pulseless air,
The requiems resound.

Centuries have fallen from the wings of Time
Since Christ, our brother, died,
Since He was crucified
And made that sacrifice sublime
That filled the world with awe
And reverence more profound
Than, when the sacred law
Thundered from Sinai, and the Voice divine
Shook all the hills and valleys far around,
And God, as almost seen within His shrine.
Centuries have passed, and yet once more
Our hearts are rent with unavailing woe
As fresh as theirs whose faltering footsteps slow
Following, their murdered Master bore,
And, in a soundless robe arrayed,
His incorruptible body laid
Within the sepulchre that angels kept
For the brief hours in which the Saviour slept.
Let us lament that lamentable day
On which the Son of Man was heard to say,
"Why am I thus forsaken, oh, my God"
When He alone the bloody wine press trod
And for a ransom gave His life away;
Oh, words more mournful than were ever spoken
By any human heart with sorrows broken!
"My God! my God! why am I thus forsaken?"
And "It is finished."—as he bowed his head
In that unutterable, parting pain,
When with a mighty grief his soul was shaken,
And from his side the blood-drops fell like rain,
Till the Redeemer of the world was dead.

Alas! alas! let all the people fast,
As if this day of anguish were the last;
And they no more should look upon the light,
But only on that sad and awful sight—
Christ's crucifixion—which to us appears
Vivid through all the intervening years.
Then toll, ye solemn bells; ye organs, peal
Your deepest anthems; for we mourn His loss,
Who upon man's salvation set the seal
Of his own sinless nature on the cross.

# Miscellaneous.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

## HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE AT THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

On Saturday night, the Democratic Club on Walnut street was addressed by Hon. Charles J. Biddle. He indicated the influence dominant in the last Congress, and referred to the departure from the line of duty marked out in the Crittenden resolutions. He charged the Abolition party as the cause of all troubles. The "no compromise" party, blind, ignorant and self confident, scoffed at every warning, and hastened to give to the Secession leaders the help they needed to rouse to rebellion, in the guise of self-defence, the quiet masses of the Southern people. The Abolitionists have leavened the whole lump of the Republican party. Another most serious, perhaps fatal consequence of the negro policy was that, throughout the whole South, the Secession leaders were justified in the eyes of their followers, and their opponents, the Union men of the South, were silenced and condemned. Just what it was said the Republican policy would be, that the Abolitionists made it. If they had been paid out of the Treasury of Jeff. Davis, instead of the Treasury of the United States, they would have better earned the money. Indeed, in a manner quite remarkable, the Secessionists and the Abolitionists play into each other's hands. An abolition speech or proclamation against the Constitution is received with the highest delight by Davis and all the secession functionaries. "We told you so," they say to the Southern people. Then Davis declares that he rejects the old Union, and will have nothing to do with it—of course not; and all Abolitiondom repeats and enculates the congenial sentiments of Davis.

Mr. Biddle believed that the policy of the first session of Congress, expressed by the Crittenden resolutions, coupled with military success, would have brought back the Southern masses, and would have sent the Secession leaders baffled wanderers to foreign lands.

The Democracy and conservative men who act with them, are seeking to influence the conduct of affairs for the salvation of the country. They are seeking to do this by legitimate, lawful, Constitutional methods. Free, manly speech, fair, open argument, are the means they use; their appeal is to that which is the last hope of this distracted country—the intelligence of the people, enlightened by experience.

It is simply by being in the majority that they propose to exercise an influence in this Government, which is a Government of the people. This will suffice for an answer to all the cant and rant about the disloyalty of the Democracy; the charge is but the raving of a faction who are themselves disloyal to the sovereignty of the people. Then condemnation by the majority of the American people has been made manifest, in spite of every engine of force and fraud directed against free speech, a free press and a free ballot box.

It is now of vast importance that honest, able men, true to the great principles of civil liberty, true to the interests of the white man, shall reinforce the conservatives in the next Congress. It is on this, as much as on the fortunes of war, that the fate of the nation turns. There is an apprehension felt, or pretended, that the Democratic party may prove too much of a Peace party; but it has never receded from the Crittenden platform. It will be found, I think, for peace only on terms that are just and honorable, and that make peace better than war. Any other peace would be but a hollow truce. He who makes war without aiming at a just peace, is a mere human butcher. Every Democrat, every Christian prays that peace and union may again bless the land.

But I see no reason to fear that the majority of the American people—and it is only as such can the Democrats exercise power—will be false to their own honor or interest. In one sense it is true the Democrats are the only Peace party; they are the only party on whose principles peace is possible. It will, however, be a good while before the change in public sentiment will effect a change of public servants. The lease of power of those who hold it now will not expire for some time. If their policy be as wise as they say it is, they will have ample time to show some result adequate to the vast expenditure of men and money that it costs the country.

## THE RIGHT TO SPEAK.

It is the ancient and undoubted prerogation of this people to canvass public measures and the merits of public men. It is a home-bred right, a fireside privilege. It hath ever been enjoyed in every house, cottage and cabin in the nation. It is not to be drawn into controversey. It is as undoubted as the right of breathing the air, or walking on the earth. Belonging to private life as a right, it belongs to public life as a duty, and it is the last duty which those whose representative I am shall find me to abandon. Aiming at all times to be courteous and temperate in its use, excepting when the right itself is questioned, I shall place myself on the extreme boundary of my rights, and bid defiance to an army that would move me from my ground.

"This high constitutional privilege I shall defend and exercise, within this house and in all places, in time of peace, and at all times. Living I shall assert it; and should I leave no other inheritence to my children, by the blessing of God I will leave them the inheritance of free principles, and the example of a manly, independent and constitutional defence of them.—*Daniel Webster.*

*"Copperheads."*—When the United States Government was formed the only representative of liberty which the Government issued for popular use was a copper head of the Goddess. It was proposed to substitute the head of Washington, but he refused, and the copperhead cent continued till 17-94 unrivalled, and has been ever since. It seems that some of the politicians of the present day are so ready to accept the name given them by opponents that they are making breastpins out of old copperhead cents. Elsewhere copperheads of Washington are stricken from dies and worn in the same way. This is the method of turning an opprobrious nickname into good use, and making it significant of loyalty and devotion to national tradition. *"Vive la Copperhead!"*

☞George Werner, a private in the Third Ohio Cavalry, who had deserted, was arrested last week by the provost marshal. Before taking the train for Columbus he asked permission to visit an eating house. When he had advanced about ten steps he turned about, drew a pistol, and placing it at his heart, discharged it, killing himself instantly.

From the Frederick Union.

## WE WANT NO UNION LEAGUES IN MARYLAND.

When the Rebels made war upon the Government of the United States and openly violated the laws and set its authority at defiance, and when the Union which our fathers formed became involved in the utmost peril, old political distinctions were cast aside and forgotten by the patriotic myriads that rushed to the rescue. The Democrat and the Whig of former days, struck hands and solemnly resolved to stand together (not for political purposes) until their country and its institutions were rescued from all danger.

The legions of Democrats who compose a great part of the Union strength of the country, are ready and willing to perform, in good faith, all that can be asked of them for the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union, but they will not enter into "Leagues" formed for poltical purposes and designed to perpetuate the power of the Abolitionists, even *"at the price of blood,"* as a "League" in Cincinnati has expressed it.

The patriotic Democrats whose stout hearts and strong arms have been enlisted in the Union cause from the beginning, want no such half military, half civil and altogether political "Leagues" as that in Cincinnati, which has declared its determination to carry the elections at every hazard, and they will not enter into or give them the slightest support or encouragement. The issue then is fairly made up between those who wish to organize "Leagues" and those who oppose them.—If "Leagues" are formed against the protests and remonstrances of those who are conscientiously opposed in them, the Union strength will inevitably be divided and defeat will follow. Under these circumstances, will those favoring the formation of "Leagues" throw the Apple of Discord into our midst? Are they so strong as to be able to do without the support of those who cannot join them, and are they willing to drive them away? These are questions worthy their consideration.

The Jacobin Clubs of France were secret political organizations, and they caused the guillotine to reek with the blood of virtue and innocence. We had secret political associations in this country which the very worst men belonging to them used for their pecuniary profit and the attainment of the most unworthy objects, until the well disposed but deluded members retired from them in disgust. Afterwards many of these disgraceful Clubs became a pestilerous sore upon the body politic and were made to stink in the nostrils of decency.

With our past experience before us, we feel sure that the wise, the good, and the patriotic, have no desire to inaugurate the reign of the Clubs in our State again, whether under the name of "Union Leagues," or not. Secret associations, formed for the purpose of effecting political objects, are dangerous to our liberties and destructive of the peace and happiness of society. If we have a friend in the Union we warn him to stand aloof from them. Ambitious political demagogues, possessing no personal merits or popularity, are amongst the first to identify themselves with such organizations, and use them as a lever for their elevation to such important offices as they could not possibly secure by any other means. The dignified, high-toned and honorable man who most deserve such places, and would be an ornament to them, and an advantage to the public, scorn to stoop so low as to employ such means, and hence we find so few of this class in office.

The inevitable tendency of these secret political organizations is—to make men narrow-minded, illiberal and bigoted, and to compel them to support, with their voice and patronage, those alone who are *in the order*, no matter whether they be half as worthy and deserving as those *out of it*, who are opposing them. The public interest is not a consideration with them. All they ask is—*Does he belong to us?* and if yes, they go it blind. What but this narrow-minded clanishness secured the election of men a few years ago, to important public offices, *in the order*, over others who were *out of it*, when they did not possess one-half the qualifications of their competitors and were not half as much esteemed and respected by those who knew them best?

We believe we truly reflect the public sentiment when we say, the people have no desire to see this thing repeated through the agency of secret political associations. The day for such things is passed, and we thank God that prejudice and bigotry of all sorts are melting away like snow beneath the scorching rays of a summer's sun. Everywhere men are beginning to take a more liberal and comprehensive view of matters affecting their own social condition, and the determination is daily growing stronger, that hereafter, honest merit, though unaided and unsupported by secret political Clubs, shall receive its just reward.

If "Union Leagues" are deemed necessary, and the gentlemen desirous of forming them are influenced by patriotic considerations, why is it that they were not formed long ago, when the Rebellion first broke out? Why was their formation postponed until this late day? After the war has been in progress for two long years, and the Rebellion is represented as being upon its "last legs," "Union Leagues" are ill-timed and altogether out of place, and we sincerely trust that the patriotic people of Frederick county will have nothing to do with them.

We are as strongly attached to the Union as any man, and as earnestly desire to see it restored and the Rebellion crushed, but we are convinced that the formation of "Union Leagues" for political purposes, is not calculated to secure those objects, nor capable of advancing the interests of the people, or to add to the glory and prosperity of our country, and hence we are opposed to them.

*Coming Down.*—A number of Abolitionists who a short time ago were high up for mobbing, hanging, &c., now declare they were always opposed to such things. They have discovered that the Democracy are in earnest, that they are determined to protect themselves against outrages and that they will stand by each other in doing so to the bitter end.

☞Certain Republican partisans appear to be in the last stages of *mania a potu*—everywhere they "see snakes," and are striking about wildly at "Copperheads." These "Copperheads," however, take things easily. Some spirited young Democrats have adopted the head of the goddess of Liberty on the old copper cent as a badge, which, the Democratic party being a hard money party, is an exceedingly suitable emblem.

## THE FEELING NOW.

Never were the Democracy so earnest or so consolidated as they now are. Not even in the days of Old Hickory were they so heartily in earnest, united, and eager to express their feelings at the ballot-box. The terrible realities which surround us as a people, the horrors in to which Sectionalism has plunged the country, have eliminated from the Democrats the last remaining vestige of that unhappy feeling of dissension which prostrated them two years ago as a party; while the monstrous deeds of the hour, the gigantic usurpations, the open violations of the Constitution, the corruptions unfolded concerning this infatuated Administration and its partizan army of contractors and jobbers, have aroused and strengthened the Democrats beyond example. They go together as a unit now. And they will terribly rebuke the pensioned slanderers who have dared to abuse them so outrageously—to assail their character as a party, and to impugn their patriotism. If an election were held to-morrow in Pennsylvania, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, the "Democrats would carry the State by 100,000." And we do not think the estimate too large.—The same feeling prevails in Ohio—where (says a gentleman of a neighboring town, who has just returned from a journey through that State) the Democrats would to-day sweep the State like a whirlwind, and elect such an uncompromising National man as Vallandigham by 75,000 to 100,000 majority.

We believe it. Pennsylvania, New York, Illinois and Indiana have shown what the feeling is. The Republican party, like its head at Washington, has proven a tremendous failure. It has sunk out of sight in its own corruption, and the people wait for an opportunity to rebuke its destructive, headlong fanaticism, which aims at final Separation and Dictatorship. And the time is fast coming when the epitaph of that disastrous organization shall be written. Its brief but terrible *history* has already been written in characters of blood.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

## WHO WILL BE FOOLED?

When the Republicans started Know Nothingism they said "it was not political," and now again, the Abolitionists, in urging people to join their league, say, it *"is not a political organization!"* This we have from persons that have been urged and bluntly refused to join. "Not political!" but John Forney says it is to open the campaign for another Abolition President in 1864, and Judge Woodruff, at a "Union League" meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday evening of week before last, said that the "League's object is to carry the coming elections, and to organize so as to *carry them by bloodshed*, if necessary."

This is "not political," is it? Like all the promises, pledges and tricks of the Abolitionists, it is a fraud and a lie, and is too stupid and transparent to even hold the honest masses of their own party. "Not political!" The following is an extract from a speech, delivered in Washington, on Saturday evening a week, probably within hearing of the President of the United States, by that blood-thirsty villain Lane, the U. S. Senator from Kansas. It was vociferously applauded by the Abolition League, the same kind of an association as those which the Abolitionists are trying to form throughout the country.—Lane said:

"In Kansas, where I live, a Copperhead is not allowed to remain in the State. If he doesn't leave when he is ordered to, he is shot down. ["That's the way," and applause.] I am informed by the Governor of our State, that no further back than last Saturday, a Copperhead, having refused to promptly obey an order to leave the State, was the same day, before night closed upon him, found with two bullet holes through his body. ["Good," and applause.]

I bid you God speed in cleaning out sympathizers with treason (Democrats) in the District of Columbia. (Applause.) It would not wound my feelings at any day to find the dead bodies of rebel sympathizers, pierced with bullet holes, in every street and alley of the city of Washington. (Vociferous applause.) I would regret, however, the loss of the powder and the lead. (Laughter. Applause.) Hang them! and save the ropes. That's the best way.—(Loud applause.) Let them dangle until their stinking bodies rot, decompose, and fall to the ground piece by piece. (Enthusiastic applause.)"

"Not political!" Let them undertake such "not political" purposes and they will find "bullet holes" to their satisfaction.—Who can be fooled by such fanatics, robbers and fools?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

*How the Republicans Love the Soldiers.*—*"No Party,"*—At the late election in Mauch Chunk, the Abolitionists triumphed by a majority of a few votes, and as a consequence the Abolition sheet at that place felt very jubilant, an headed the result of the election *"Good news for the Soldiers!"* Among the defeated was a Mr. Thomas Sprowl, who ran as an *independent* candidate for Constable. Mr. Sprowl returned from the war some time since minus the use of one of his arms, obtained in the service of his country. Being thus disabled from making a living for himself and family by ordinary work, he presented himself as an independent candidate for Constable. He happened, however, to be a Democrat—a good fighting Democrat—such an one as the Abolitionists style "Copperhead," and the result was that the very men who claim all the *patriotism*, and who prate about being the *exclusive* friends of the soldier, not only voted against him, because a full-dyed Republican, and a man that never smelt gunpowder, was his opponent, but they must needs herald the result as "good news for the soldiers." We should think the soldiers may well desire to be saved from such friends. Such is the treatment the Abolitionists bestow upon the men periling their lives in the field. Let the soldiers remember their real friends at home—they are only found in the Democratic party.—*Allentown Democrat.*

*A Nut for Abolitionists.*—During a period of eighteen hundred years, the various missionaries have failed to Christianize five thousand Idolters of China, out of a population numbering *three thousand and sixty millions*. In India, out of a population of *one hundred and ninety millions* of Idolators, they have failed to convert to Christianity two thousand. In Africa they cannot count seven thousand, while within comparatively a few years, Slavery has converted over *four millions of Negroes* into Christians, and fitting them to be (so Abraham Lincoln says) *citizens of the United States*. What do our Abolitionists say to this?—*Seneca Advertiser.*

## ABOLITION LEAGUES.

WHO AND WHAT ARE THEY?

In these days, when the most desperate efforts are being put forth by the leaders of the Abolition Administration party to organize throughout the whole country, it may prove interesting to ascertain who and what these "League" men have been and are.

They are the men who have declared that "any people, anywhere, being inclined and having the power, HAVE THE RIGHT to raise up and shake off the existing government and form a new one: And that ANY PORTION of such people that can, may revolutionize and make THEIR OWN of so much of the territory as they inhabit—and more than this, a majority may revolutionize and put down the minority intermingled with or dwelling near them, who oppose the movement."—Abraham Lincoln, in Congress, Jan. 12, 1848.

They are those who declare that there is an "irrepressible conflict between slave labor and free labor," and that "this Union cannot continue to exist part slave and part free."—Lincoln and Seward.

They are the men who, under certain contingencies, say they would be willing to "let the Union slide."—Gen. Banks.

They are the men who declare that they have "been laboring nineteen years to take nineteen States out of the Union."—Wendell Phillips.

They are the men who declare that they are opposed to this Union being restored as it was—that they are opposed to any restoration of the Union unless slavery is abolished.—Thad. Stevens' speech in Congress.

They are the men who declare that they are in favor of letting the Southern States go, unless they can be made free States—that they are opposed to any Union with slaveholders.—Horace Greeley.

They are the men who declare that they are "not in favor of restoring the Constitutional rights of the slaveholders to the Union, nor of the war to that end, but are utterly and forever opposed to both—who declare that the true object of this war is to revolutionize the National Government, and that the direction of the war to any other end is a perversion of it calculated to subvert the very object it was designed to effect."—Speech of Conway, Republican member of Congress.

They are the men who endorse the sentiment, that "the constitution of the United States is a covenant with death and a league with Hell."—Lloyd Garrison.

They are the 63 members of Congress and their followers who endorse the sentiments and doctrines of "Helper's Impending Crisis," which says: "Our purpose is to abolish slavery, and so help us God we will abolish it." "No co-operation with slaveholders in politics—no fellowship with them in religion—no affiliation with them in society—no recognition of pro-slavery men except as ruffians, outlaws and criminals."

They are the men who declare that "any man who prates of the Constitution at this time, is a traitor."—Ben. Wade, U. S. Senator.

These, dear reader, are the men who are now getting up "Union Leagues"—political organizations to perpetuate power in their hands.

Patriots, Union loving men, of the United States, what kind of "Union" think you are these men in favor of? Not such a Union as our fathers formed—not such a Union as Washington approved—as Jackson defended. Not the glorious old Union as it was. Not such a Union, but an Abolition Despotism—a Union of races and colors and a consolidated government of States—a strong centralized despotic government, such as Alexander Hamilton and John Adams were in favor of, where the President could play the despot, with full control of the purse, the sword, and with full powers over the liberties of the nation to suspend elections and maintain power. This is the object of these Union Leagues. —*Exchange.*

## A SUGGESTION.

We have a suggestion to make to our Democratic friends, and it is this. The Abolitionists are very arrogant and insolent in their power, and are very free to indulge in harsh, profane and blasphemous expressions, many of which contain the rankest treason. A friend remarked to us the other day that he lately heard an Abolitionist, of this village, declare that the "*Constitution ought to be kicked to h—ll!*" and we are told that another traitor of the same political persuasion recently expressed himself in this wise:—"*If this war is not to be carried on upon the radical Republican policy and doctrine, I hope the Union may be divided into ten confederacies, despotisms, plunged into anarchy, anything, only so that it may be shattered into fragments!*" Do you not call such language treason, reader? It was uttered by those who delight in calling Democrats "copperheads," "semi-secessionists," etc.—Now the time will come when these traitors will deny that they ever uttered these words, and for this reason we would suggest the propriety and importance to every Democrat of keeping paper, pen and ink handy, and when he hears an Abolitionist delivering himself thus, carefully note his treason *verbatim*, and then politely request him to sign his name to it. If he is a *man* he will not be ashamed or afraid to place his signature to anything which his tongue may utter, and he cannot, therefore, refuse to comply with your request. If he is a blustering sneaking coward he will refuse, and you can set him down as being too contemptible for a *white man's* notice, too traitorous for the protection of the government which nurtured and protected him, and unfit for the society of law-abiding and amicable citizens. Do this, and hereafter, when they shall dare to vaunt of their loyalty and patriotism, you can produce "the papers" and prove to the world that they were traitors when power gave them the liberty to speak their *real sentiments!*—*Lewisburg Argus.*

*Already Disgusted.*—A young man, we have been informed, who had joined the Union League, at Middleburg, has already scratched out his name, and refuses to have anything more to do with the infernal scheme. We congratulate him for his good sense and sound judgment. For this act of manliness he will feel proud as long as he lives. It will not be out of place to state also that he is or was a Republican. Let every honorable young man go and do likewise.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

☞Mr. Temple, Democratic Congressman elect from Delaware, has been reported dead, to the great delight of parties at Washington, who telegraphed that they hoped to elect an administration member in his stead. But Mr. Temple has only been very sick, and is recovering.

## GEN. McCLELLAN'S REPORT.

The War Department has at length published the preliminary report of Gen. McClellan, of 15th October last, of his military operations from the evacuation of Harrison's Landing to the battle of Antietam, inclusive. It is published contemporaneously with the report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, which is intended to neutralize its effect. The littleness of this administration is discernible in all its acts. The conclusion of Gen. McClellan's report is as follows:

While it gives me pleasure to speak of the gallantry and devotion the officers and men generally displayed through this conflict, I feel it necessary to mention that some of the officers and men skulked from their places until the battle was over.—Death on the spot must hereafter be the fate of all such cowards, and the hands of the military commanders must be strengthened with all the power of the Government to inflict it summarily. The easy and disgraceful surrender of Harper's Ferry deprived my operations of results which would have formed a brilliant sequal to the substantial and gratifying success already related.

Had the garrison held out 24 hours longer, I should, in all probability, have captured that part of the enemy's force engaged in the attack on Maryland Heigths; while the whole garrison—some 12,000 strong—could have been drawn to reinforce me on the day of the decisive battle. Certainly, on the morning of the 18th, I would thus have been in a position to have destroyed the rebel army.

Under the same circumstances, had the besieging force on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry not been withdrawn, I would have had 35,000 or 40,000 less men to encounter at Antietam, and must have destroyed or captured all opposed to me. As it was, I had to engage an army fresh from a recent and, to them, great victory, and to reap the disadvantage of their being freshly and plentifully supplied with ammunition and supplies.

The objects and results of this brief campaign may be summed up as follows: In the beginning of the month of September, the safety of the National Capitol was seriously endangered by the presence of a victorious enemy, who soon after crossed into Maryland, and then directly threatened Washington and Baltimore, while they occupied the soil of a loyal State, and threatened an invasion of Pennsylvania.

The Army of the Union, inferior in numbers, wearied by long marches, deficient in various supplies, worn out by numerous battles, the last of which had not been successful, first covered by its movements the important cities of Washington and Baltimore, then boldly attacked the victorious enemy in their chosen strong position, and drove them back, with all their superiority of numbers, into the State of Virginia, thus saving the loyal States from invasion, and rudely dispelling the rebel dreams of carrying the war into our country, and subsisting upon our resources.

Thirteen guns and 39 colors, more than 15,000 stand of small arms, and more than 6,000 prisoners were the trophies which attest the success of our arms. Rendering thanks to Divine Providence for His blessing upon our exertions, I close this brief report. I beg only to add the hope that the army's efforts for the cause in which we are engaged will be deemed worthy to receive the commendation of the government and the country.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, March 15.

I learn from a distinguished gentleman from New York that there is a movement on foot in that city looking towards the impeachment of the President at the opening of the next session of Congress, in the manner provided by the Constitution.—The movement originated with the most eminent constitutional lawyers in the country, including two from the West, and is in the hands of men whose character for decision and firmness, as well as for courage, is a sufficient guarantee that they will carry it through.

*A Singular Increase of the Picket Guard in the Army of the Potomac.—Romance and Reality of the Soldier's Life.*—A friend writing to us from the Army of the Potomac, relates the following incident of the increase of the picket guard of that army:

"I was on picket for seventy-five hours last week, and the weather was very rough, though we got along and had one of an increase. One of the pickets from a New York regiment took sick on beat, and was taken to a house near by. A woman being there discovered the complaint and a doctor was sent for, but before he came the picket was relieved of a young female soldier. She (the picket) had been in the service eighteen months and had been in five fights, having been with her lover undetected till the time of the occurrence."

That soldier deserves promotion *in the nursery.*

☞Democratic clubs have been formed in every ward in Philadelphia, and the most effective means are now being used to increase the influence and usefulness of these various associations. This spirit among the Democracy cannot be too highly commended. It speaks well for the party and the country. It shows that the people have resolved to protect their rights at the ballot-box, and that they intend to administer a terrible rebuke at the polls to the Abolition party, which has forfeited all claim to their confidence and support. Let the good work go on.

*Sensible.*—Among the resolutions adopted by the Republican Club of Girard, at its last meeting, was the following:

*Resolved*, That while it is the undeviating and unalterable purpose of this Club to sustain the Government in putting down the great Southern Rebellion by every means recognized by the rules of civilized warfare, it is recommended to all members *to abstain from giving offence by sarcastic and bitter allusions to those men and measures about which truly loyal men may differ in opinion.*

We commend this resolution to certain deeply embittered members of the opposition in this quarter.

☞An amusing incident transpired a few evenings since, at Manchester, New Hampshire, in the Huntington Street Baptist Church, on the occasion of the magic lantern exhibition. The scene of the children of Israel crossing the Red Sea was exhibited, and the small children were asked if they could tell what it represented. One little fellow immediately sung out, "Burnside crossing the Rappahannock."

*"Astounding Robbery."*—Prentice laughs at the heading "Astounding Robbery," which frequently appears in connection with some fraud on the Government. A little honesty would be astounding, but fraud, he says, no longer astounds.

☞Abolition tracts—*Contracts.*
Abolition sense—*License.*
Abolition joy—*Lawjoy.*
A hard lot for the Republicans—*Ballot.*
The Republicans wish to suspend the Constitution for fear it will suspend them.

☞A Democrat said the other day to a Republican: "If it has come to *snakes*, I would rather be a *copperhead* than a *black* snake."

So much for the snake question.

☞Look out for fifty or eighty thousand Democratic majority in Pennsylvania, next fall!

"We are coming, Father Abraham
Three hundred thousand strong."

☞Garibaldi has issued an appeal to Europe, the burden of which is "Do not abandon Poland!"

☞"MILLIONS FOR THE CONSTITUTION, NOT ONE CENT FOR EMANCIPATION."


NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

# The Compiler.

**OUR FLAG!**

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 13, 1863.


## INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The bill to charter the Inland Telegraph Company has passed both branches of the Legislature. The first section provides that David Wills, Joel B. Danner, Henry J. Stahle, George Arnold and R. G. McCreary, of Gettysburg, A. W. Eichelberger and Henry Wirt, of Hanover, Wm. McLellan, J. Allison Eyster and George W. Brewer, of Chambersburg, Wm. P. Schell and Alexander King, of Bedford, and Wm. M. Hersh, of Pittsburg, and their associates, stockholders, &c., be constituted a body politic for constructing a Telegraph line from the Hanover Junction, in York county, through the boroughs of Hanover, Gettysburg, Chambersburg, Bedford and Somerset, to Pittsburg, and from that point to the Ohio State line, under the style of the Inland Telegraph Company, with power to sell, declare dividends, &c.

The second section makes the capital stock $200,000, divided into 4000 shares of $50 each.

The third section provides that "said corporation shall have power to connect by contract with other persons or corporations, having other telegraphic lines within or out of this State, for the purposes aforesaid, and it may also form a union with any company or companies or associations now incorporated, or that may hereafter be incorporated by this Commonwealth, or any other State, so that the stock of said companies may constitute a common stock, upon such terms and conditions as the said companies or associations respectively shall agree upon, and that as soon as such union shall be effected and a true copy of the agreement made for that purpose, duly certified under the corporate seal of said companies, shall have been filed in the office of the Secretary of this Commonwealth, the stockholders of said companies shall become one body corporate and politic, under such name and style as they shall adopt and agree upon and embody in their certificate, with all the rights and privileges incident to a corporation, and with all the rights, powers and privileges which by virtue of this act are vested in the company hereby incorporated."

The fourth section authorizes the purchase of connecting or side lines.

The fifth section provides for the election of a President and six Directors within one year.

Section sixth fixes the time for the elections on the first Tuesday of October.

Section seventh gives each share of stock a vote.

Section eighth authorizes the construction of works, edifices, fixtures and structures, along and across turnpikes, highways, waters and lands, with proper compensation to owners.

Section ninth provides that all differences in regard to damages to lands, &c., be adjusted in accordance with the general railroad act.

A meeting of the corporators will take place, in Gettysburg, in May next, for the purpose of organization.

## CONNECTICUT.

This State has, as usual, gone for the Abolitionists, but by a much smaller majority than last year's. Buckingham is elected Governor over Seymour by probably 2,500 majority. Last year it was 9,148.—The Abolitionists elect three members of Congress—Henry C. Deming in the First district, Augustus Bandagee in the Third, and John H. Hubbard in the Fourth. The Democrats elect one member, James E. English, in the Second district. The Democracy of Connecticut have made a good fight, under all the circumstances, against the whole power of the administration concentrated against them—a glorious fight.—They did all they could, and more we did not expect.

Had there been "fair play" the Democrats would have carried the State. The following paragraph deserves to be pondered by all fair-minded men:

A correspondent of the Hartford Times states the fact that at Carver Hospital, in Washington, Dr. Storrs permitted any soldier, fit to travel, to go home to Connecticut to vote, provided he promised to vote for Buckingham; but Democrats were not allowed to go at all!

*Wisconsin.*—The returns of the election in Wisconsin indicate the success of Judge Cottren, Democrat, to the Supreme Bench.

*Ohio.*—The returns of the spring elections in Ohio thus far are highly favorable to the Democrats.

☞Our friends may rely upon it that Pennsylvania is overwhelmingly and unchangably Democratic. We have watched the spring election returns, in the various counties, with the closest care, and have no hesitation in predicting that the Abolitionists will be in a minority at the next fall election by 50,000 at least. The change in public sentiment is astounding—or, rather would be, if there was not so much cause for it.—*Erie Observer.*

*Making it Practical.*—The *Journal of Commerce* says it is proposed to insert in the pledge of the Loyal Union League, which has been circulated, the additional clause, "and we further agree that if drafted, we will go into the army in person, instead of paying the $300 authorized for exemption."

☞The Commissioner of Internal Revenue reports that there are *three thousand eight hundred and eighty-two* persons employed in collecting the national tax. Quite an army of office holders, who, as long as they are making money out of the Administration, are "unconditional" in support of it.—Their "loyalty" is well paid for.

## THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The *Age*, in the following article, drives the nail and clinches it:

Napoleon declared the French people incapable of self-government, as long as they persevered in the habit of considering every question which affects the foreign or domestic policy of the country, as involving a change of rulers. In this manner, he said, no parliamentary opposition can be organized without threatening the existing government, be the form of it republican, royal or imperial.

The disposition to secure power at home had too often trifled with the true welfare and dignity of the country. Statesmanship had been sacrificed to political intrigue, until the people, who plainly saw that they were but the playthings of ambitious demagogues, willingly surrendered to a single man capable of introducing order and system into the deranged machinery of the state.

We must take care not to fall into the same error. The *Presidential question*, with us, threatens to take the place of the dynastic quarrels of France, and, if the foresight and virtue of the American people do not guard against it, may yet lead to the establishment, for an indefinite period, of the one-man power. Let us see what the Presidential question has done for us since the advent of Mr. Lincoln—how it has been controlling the question of peace or war, and what effect it is at this moment producing on every measure proposed or acted upon by the Administration.

The Republicans, after opposing the Democratic party for a number of years, finding that they alone could not elect a President, struck hands with the Abolitionists, who, as the price of their alliance, claimed the Chief Magistracy for Mr. Lincoln. The *Presidential question* overrode principle; the majority surrendered to a small but active minority.

When the election of Mr. Lincoln threatened to cause the dissolution of the Union, a worthy and experienced statesman proposed what, after him, was called the Crittenden Compromise, and which, had it been adopted in form, as it had been by the hearts of an immense majority of the people, would have prevented civil war. But it was thought that the passage of the Compromise would give the Democrats the next President, and it was voted down. Peace was sacrificed to the *Presidential question*.

When the Peace Conference met, terms of arrangement were again proposed and discussed; but they were all rejected, because the party in power feared that their adoption might affect the next Presidency.—Actual hostilities, they reasoned, would so strengthen the hands of the Executive, by the increase of patronage, that the next Presidential election would be secured to the party in power. The Peace Convention was sacrificed to the *Presidential question*.

When the war broke out the active and restless spirit of party at once sought to control the appointment of the commanding generals. They had a warning example, as they thought, before them. In the Mexican war a Democratic President, Mr. Polk, had given the military control to two generals, Scott and Taylor, neither of whom was of his own party, nor had they any other qualification to recommend them to a Democratic President than pre-eminent fitness for the place which they were called upon to fill. Both were successful; both became candidates for the Presidency, and one of them was actually elected. Mr. Polk sacrificed the *Presidential question* to the honor, the dignity, and the triumph of the national arms. The party now in power had no idea of sacrificing themselves in the same manner to the welfare of the country. They looked upon the conquest as certain, and were determined to bestow the honor of it upon one of their beaten candidates for the Presidency. General Fremont was the man, and the country paid dear for the selection.

After the unfortunate affair of Bull's Run, the mortification and anguish of the hour called General McClellan to the command of the army of the Potomac; but he was not allowed full sway, lest his victories might be translated into a *Presidential question*, and he was teazed and tormented, and at last removed from the army.

General Burnside was appointed General McClellan's successor against his own better judgment, and paid dearly for the distinction conferred upon him. He is a brave man; but after the affair at Fredericksburg, there is no fear of his interfering with the *Presidential question*.

We do not know whether our commanding generals and admirals are ambitious; but if they are, and are not of the political stripe of the party in power, they must be cautious lest too rapid a success might excite the jealousies of those who look upon battle-fields as involving the *Presidential question*.

Again, the enthusiasm for the war has, for the last six months, been on the wane. Enthusiasm of every kind requires an occasional encouragement, in the shape of success, and the news from the army was not inspiriting. To revive the drooping hopes of the people, all fair and unfair means are now resorted to, promises are made to be broken, patriotism is simulated, new issues are presented, and cajolery and threats alternately used to scrape together the various fragments of parties, for what? For the restoration of the Union? No!—The Union is the pretext; the real question at stake, is the next *Presidential question*.

It is the *Presidential question* which rules the hour—which interferes with the army and navy—with the revenue and the currency—with the administration of justice, with the liberty of the citizen and of the press, and to which may yet be sacrificed the permanency of the Republic. We may look down on other nations, who have been less successful in guarding their liberties than we have heretofore been; but, unless we gather new strength and energy from the lessons of the past, we may yet sink below their level.

☞The Republicans are very jubilant over the election of their candidate for Governor in Rhode Island, but as their late Governor fired a salute in consequence of General M'Clellan's removal, we do not discover in the result any great cause for Republican bonfires.

☞An officer in the 111th regiment, writing home, says, "Little Mac still remains the idol of the soldiers. Give him back to us, and if the Administration lets him alone, we will promise to be in Richmond before the next 4th of July."

## TRUE TO THE LETTER.

The Boston *Post* truly says: "We have never heard of a Democrat proposing 'peace upon any terms'—never have heard any proposition for peace from a Democrat except upon condition of the supremacy of the Constitution, the restoration of the Union and the acknowledgment of the General Government by thirty-four States.—The only proposition for the 'immediate cessation of hostilities' and 'peace upon the best attainable terms' comes from the Radical Republicans. The truth of the matter is, the radicals are the only disunionists at the North; and to cover up their hypocrisy, they endeavor to divert attention from their falsehoods by nicknaming the Democrats 'Copperheads,' and calling for their blood, as Cassius M. Clay did in desiring the execution of Horatio Seymour and ex-Governor Wright at the Brooklyn meeting, who said all who opposed the policy of the present administration should have their heads cut off, and as Gov. Blair, of Michigan, did in expressing a wish to import guillotines. To all of this we can offer no better comment than to adopt the words of a cotemporary:

* * * "The radicals would fain provoke the Democrats into a revolution so as thereby to get an excuse for the establishment of a remorseless despotism. It is not for the party of law and order to assist them in such a purpose. Let us, by any means, save the government of our fathers alive until we can possess and administer it, and restore it to its ancient scope and strength. The Democracy is the party of law and order. It is for the Constitution, the Union, and the enforcement of the laws. Whether it is for the Union by war, or the Union by peace, is a matter which may fall to it to decide in 1864."

## WHO ARE LOYAL?

The only "loyal" Union League, says the *N. Y. Express*, is just now the the Democratic party. If the Whig party existed, there would be another Union party,—another Union League;—but, now that the Whig party is dead, the only loyal Union League left is the old National Democratic party, which, for sixty odd years, carried on "the Government," without arbitrarily arresting anybody; without having occasion to try anybody for treason; without insurrection, beyond what the Abolition fanatics created; without civil war, and with such general prosperity and happiness that three millions of people, under their auspices, grew up to be thirty millions, with power and empire extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and with glory and honor all over the globe. This party is now the only Union League party left.—Restore to them the country and its government, and in a very, very short time, they will end this civil war, and bring back into the Union the seceding States, by demonstrating to them that they are fighting for nothing, and have, under the Constitution, all the security for life and property in their States that any rational human being can ask for.

The new Union Leagues that are springing up are nothing but the sectionalism that laid down the Chicago platform, elected Abraham Lincoln, and thereby rent the land in twain. They are a new name for a very old thing,—old John Adams's Federalism, alien and sedition laws,—violence in Government, interference in private affairs,—over intermeddling, perpetual wranglings,—underground railroads, personal liberty bills, Maine laws, etc., etc. Every really Union Leaguer now belongs to the Democratic party,—at least until the elections are over, and "the Government" is rescued from the men who hold that some "one man" is "the Government," and that the Constitution belongs to him.

## WHO ENCOURAGE THE REBELS?

We have all along insisted that the main encouragment received by the rebels, and the leading cause of their vindictive measures, was to be found in the Abolition journals of the North. We have plenty of proof to this effect, but in the crowded state of our columns have found no opportunity to publish it heretofore. But we cannot omit any longer the following testimony from the letter of a soldier connected with the army near Vicksburg. He says:

"The Union cause at the South has suffered more at the hands of Republican papers than from all other reasons. Circulating among the people far beyond our lines, these papers are read and commented upon. From the Chicago *Tribune* and other papers of that class, people here get the impression that the first, last and only object of this war is to free niggers. From such paper we learn that bands of "Copperheads," "Traitors," "Butternuts," and all manner of dangerous organizations are springing up in the North as if by magic. From that class of papers we learn here that the entire North is in danger from civil war; that treason is rapidly on the gain. All Democratic papers are by these sheets stigmatized as treasonable ones, till the rebels here believe that the North will, in less than six months, outdo the South even in treasonable schemes, and that the entire army will be needed at home to suppress rebellion there."

## HOOKER AND McCLELLAN.

The Republican papers have been publishing a statement that Gen. Hooker, in his testimony before the War committee, said the failure of the Peninsula campaign was attributable to the incompetency of the commanding General, McClellan. Gen. Hooker indignantly denies ever having made this false and disgraceful allegation, and the Government organ at Washington, the Republican, says it "has the best authority for stating that the report is *wholly false*. Gen. Hooker did not give any such testimony." What lie will next be started by the official enemies of General McClellan?

☞The House at Harrisburg, on Thursday, passed the bill fixing the conscientious scruple fine at $300—to be paid into the county treasuries.

On Thursday, Mr. Pershing, from the committee appointed to investigate the allegations of attempted fraud and corruption in the election of United States Senator, submitted to the House their report, which recites the evidence of T. J. Boyer, Dr. Earley, Mr. Graber, and others, and concludes by expressing an opinion of the guilt of Gen. Cameron.

*Union Leagues.*—A friend from one of the Hudson river towns writes to us, in a half public half private way. He makes mention of a Union League in his place, which, however, he says was "short-lived, supposed to have died of a town meeting."

Our Union Leagues here do not give up the ghost after a meeting; but they do as good a thing almost—that is: they first divide, and then devour each other.—*N. Y. Metropolitan Record.*

## TRUTH WELL SPOKEN.

We have before us the speech of the Hon. Philip Johnson, of Northampton, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, on the Conscription Bill. We regret that its length will prevent us from laying it before our readers, as it is a clear and masterly review of the rise and progress of the Republican party, which has brought so much ruin and distress upon our unhappy country.—There is one sentiment, however, in the multiplicity of good things contained in the speech, that especially commends itself to notice. "We must save this country," said Mr. Johnson, "and I assert here to-day that there is no hope for the country, except in the deep-rooted Democracy of the people. You will have no thirty years war. Two years more and your power will vanish from you as the snow before the warm sun of spring. I know that this bill and other kindred measures are intended to enable you to hold on, but you might as well try to dam the waters of the Mississippi as to prevent the people of this great country from resuming the power of this government, which has been so much abused in your hands. The people want the Union restored and this government maintained and administered according to the Constitution, because it is their Union, their government, and their Constitution, and the Democracy are with them, and they know it."

## AN UNQUESTIONING SUPPORT.

We are asked by the bogus "Union Shriekers"—the League organs—to give an "unconditional, unquestioning support to the Administration"—they call it Government. How can any rational man give such a support to an administration which is thus characterized by an abolition contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*:

"A stealthy, cunning, unscrupulous, desperate, devilish fee has seized the nation by the throat, and threatens its life. The government is strong, courageous, determined, abundantly able to make a successful resistance, and even to kill the insolent enemy; but—*it is muzzled*—muzzled here by conservative counsels, and there by radical complaints; by the overcautious policy of one General and headlong haste of another; by a too tender regard for slavery in some States, and by a too zealous anxiety for instant emancipation in others; by fear of provoking opposition in one quarter, and by a blind defiance of all obstacles in another."

☞Governor Tod, of Ohio, was arrested by the Sheriff of Fairfield county on the 1st of April, on the charge of kidnapping Dr. Olds, an indictment having been found against him for that offence by the grand jury of Fairfield county. The Governor was taken before Judge Johnson of the Supreme Court on a writ of *habeas corpus*, and admitted to bail to appear before the court of Fairfield county in June next. It will be remembered that Dr. Olds, a leading Democrat of Fairfield county, was arrested by the United States Marshal under the martial law proclamation of the President, at the instance of Governor Tod, carried to Washington and confined in prison there for some time, when, like others, he was released without trial. He was represented to the government as a "dangerous man" by Governor Tod.

☞Forney has confessed that the object of the "Union Leagues" is to elect an Abolition President in 1864. This must be ecousoling to weak-headed Democrats who join them from "patriotic" motives. Judge Woodruff made a speech at a "Union League" meeting in Cincinnati, on Friday evening of week before last, when he confessed that the "League's object is to carry the coming elections, and to organize so as to *carry them by bloodshed* if necessary."

## WELL SAID.

Mr. C. C. Burr, of New Jersey, week before last, addressed the Democracy of Stamford, Conn., in which he discanted upon the new doctrine set up by the politicians, that the "President is the Government." The speaker remarked that the government was composed of more branches than the Executive, and that as well might

"An organ grinder say that he was the organ as Mr Lincoln say he is the government."

That is the idea exactly. Whoever claimed that Mr. Polk was the government during the Mexican war, when Mr. Lincoln was opposing that war with all his might—when those who are now leading Republicans were wishing our gallant soldiers welcomed "with bloody hands to hospitable graves?" Mr. Lincoln is for the time being the Executive of the Nation, and while he administers the government within the Constitution which he has sworn to support, he is entitled to our respect; but if he does wrong, no man necessarily opposes the government by opposing his acts.

*The Report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War.*—The New York presses devote many of their columns to the publication of this miserable, garbled, partisan document, published for the express purpose of destroying the reputation of some of our best generals, and to conceal the faults of those in regard to whom the public has already formed a judgment, which the "Committee," composed of such pure and impartial men as Messrs. Wade, Chandler and Covode, is not likely to upset. We would as soon leave it to a committee of news boys to report on the motion of the planets, as to a committee of Radical fanatics to decide on the conduct of the war. On such matters one good general or staff officer regularly educated for his profession is worth a whole regiment of Radical Congressmen. *No sutor, &c.—Phila. Age.*

*The Military Regularly Employed in Elections.*—The roads of late have been crowded with soldiers from the Army of the Potomac, hurrying back to their various homes to vote against Colonel Seymour. All these soldiers, says the New York *World*, tell the same story: they got their furloughs upon the express condition that they would vote the Republican ticket. The Democrats in the Connecticut regiments were not allowed furloughs. How can the war prosper in the hands of an Administration that thinks so much of a local election as to take soldiers from the field to vote, at the commencement of what may be the final, and certainly is the most important campaign of the war?

*Fraud and Humbug.*—Who ever heard of the political humbugs called "Union Leagues" until the nigger worshippers were "flaxed out" at the polls? Was ever such cunning—was ever such impudence? Are there any Democrats so credulous as to be gulped down in the maw of this Abolition monster? If there be such, they can be made to believe that charcoal is white as the driven snow.

☞The Providence *Post* says Democracy found just one enemy in Rhode Island, namely—money. A single corporation promised fifty thousand dollars to secure a Republican triumph in the Eastern Congressional District, and the *Post* believes the money was given and used.

☞"The Union and the Constitution" will be paid in Gold when due.

## HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

## ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

All interest is now centered in the attack on Charleston, S. C. Advices received by the Government from the fleet before Charleston up to the 3d instant, state that at that time the combined land and naval forces were off Stono Inlet, twelve miles from the city, waiting for fair weather.—Richmond papers of Wednesday, the 8th inst., state that official intelligence was received there that the Federal iron-clads and gunboats had succeeded in crossing the bar on Tuesday, and had come to anchor. The Confederates' lay between them and the forts, awaiting the attack. All the women and children, it is said, have left the city in anticipation of the fight.—Reports were received at Hilton Head that the Confederates threaten to attack the Federal forces remaining there.

### LATER.

### THE ATTACK COMMENCED ON TUESDAY.

### Bombardment of Fort Sumter.

### INCESSANT AND HEAVY FIRING.

The Baltimore Sun of Saturday morning says:

Considerable excitement was created yesterday when it was announced on the bulletin boards that the long expected attack on Charleston had commenced. The news is received through Richmond papers of Thursday. The battle began on Tuesday morning, four monitors being at first engaged, and were subsequently joined by five others and the iron-clad Ironsides. The firing was kept up until five o'clock, when it gradually diminished. One hour before the battle ceased the Ironsides and Keokuk withdrew, apparently disabled, and it is said the latter subsequently sunk off Morris Island. The firing from the fleet was concentrated in Fort Sumter, the vessels lying three thousand yards distant. The Confederate loss in the fort was one killed and five wounded. The shore batteries were not heard from. At half-past one o'clock on Wednesday seven of the turreted iron-clads and the Ironsides were within the bar, and twenty-two of the blockading vessels in sight, but there were no indications of an intention to renew the conflict. This is the substance of the Confederate account, and up to a late hour last night it was the only news of the battle that had been received by the authorities at Washington. The Keokuk, reported as sunk, is a ram-Monitor, having two stationary turrets, each containing one gun, working on a pivot.

### LATEST.—BY TELEGRAPH.

### Heavy Fighting Going On.

The following dispatch (we could have wished it more definite) was received here by telegraph yesterday:

[*Balt. American Extra, Saturday Evening.*]

Our forces have captured one of the enemy's forts at Charleston. The land forces are within sight of the City. Heavy fighting is going on.

The rebel army on the Rappahannock has put out double pickets to prevent the Richmond papers from reaching our lines.

## WAR NEWS.

An arrival from Hilton Head reports that Jacksonville, Fla., has been burned by the forces under Colonel Rust, in return for the attempt of the Confederates to shell it and kill the Union inhabitants. According to another account the town was destroyed by the troops, without the authority of the officers, as at Pensacola. At any rate, both statements agree as to the evacuation by the white and negro forces stationed there, and that all that now remains of the once beautiful town is a heap of smouldering ruins. The evacuation and destruction of the place occurred on Saturday, the 28th ult. Jacksonville, before the war, contained about two thousand inhabitants.

Advices from Memphis report the burning of the town of Palmyra, Tennessee. It appears that a Federal vessel had been fired upon from the town, and in retaliation Captain Fitz, with a gunboat, approached the village on Saturday last, and after giving notice to the inhabitants to leave, entirely destroyed it. Palmyra is in Montgomery county, about fifty miles westward of Nashville. It contained a population of about one thousand.

An arrival from New Orleans, bringing advices to the 4th inst., does not confirm the reported evacuation of Port Hudson. The Federal gunboat Diana had been captured by the Confederates at Pattersonville, Louisiana. Several of her officers and men were killed and ninety-nine taken prisoners and paroled.

Refugees from Texas report that the Confederates have crossed into Mexican territory and captured two Federal officers, and also that they burned a town. A Federal schooner has been captured near Rio Grande.

A New York journal has information that on the 4th inst. Gen. Foster was virtually surrounded by the Confederates, who had erected batteries on the Tar river in such strong positions that the gunboats are unable to pass them and give relief. Gen. Foster's means of defence are deemed ample, however, having a fort and entrenchments, with sufficient ammunition and provisions.

The latest advices are to the 6th instant, when it was rumored at Newbern that Gen. Foster had surrendered. Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Washington on Sunday, and it was renewed on Monday morning, indicating that a battle was in progress.

☞Advices from Newbern, North Carolina, up to Wednesday, are received. At that time it was known that two of the Federal gunboats were below Washington, and had engaged the Confederate batteries. It was believed that Gen. Foster could hold out seven or eight days, but at the same time his situation was considered quite critical, as the Confederate force surrounding him was very large. Two gunboats were about leaving Newbern for Washington, and reinforcements by land were moving forward.

A dispatch from the vicinity of Vicksburg, dated the 3d inst., states that there is no prospect of active operations before Vicksburg for some time. A new canal is being cut eight miles above Young's Point. Gen. Grant is reconnoitering up the Yazoo, at the head of a considerable force.

A floating battery intended as one of the fleet off Charleston, was lost on the passage out.

☞The army of the Rappahannock, we see it stated, is ready for an advance into rebeldom. Indeed, the advance might have taken place before this, it is asserted, had it not been for the fact that all the Abolition officers belonging to the division capable of delivering stump speeches, have been absent for some weeks, making harrangues in New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The elections in these States have been held, and the Abolition officers are about to return to their duties in the field, and therefore, the "forward movement" so long delayed, will soon take place.

This is a beautiful state of affairs, truly. What Government on the face of God's earth has ever been trifled with in this manner.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

*Philadelphia, April 9th.*—Philip Huber and three others, members of the Knights of the Golden Circle, have been arrested at Reading, and brought to this city, and are now in prison. There was considerable excitement in Reading after the arrest, and a mob threatened to attack the jail to release the prisoners, not knowing they had been removed to Philadelphia.


[ADVERTISEMENT.]

## THE BEST WAY TO PUT MONEY OUT AT INTEREST.

The following information we insert in our columns for the benefit of our readers:

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, March 27.]

One of the most surprising things in the recent conversion of greenback notes into the popular Five-Twenty six per cent. Government loan at par, is the universality of the call. We happened in, yesterday, at the office of Jay Cooke, who is the agent for the sale of these loans, and the conversion of the greenbacks, and found his table literally covered with orders and accompanying drafts for almost all amounts, from five thousand to a hundred thousand dollars each, and from all parts of the Union. The little States of Delaware and New Jersey are free takers, as are also Pennsylvania, New York and the New England States. But the West is most especially an active taker, as well through her banks as by individuals. The amount of orders lying before us, all received during the day, amounted to over *fifteen hundred thousand dollars*. With this spontaneous proffer of money, Secretary Chase must feel himself entirely at ease, and will take care to put himself beyond those money sharpers, whose chief study is how to profit themselves most from the troubles of the country and the necessities of the treasury. There are millions of dollars lying idle all over the country, and while the uncertainty existed as to what Congress would do, and the bullion brokers were successful in running up gold to the discredit of the Government issues, this capital was clutched close. But as the policy and measures of the Secretary of the treasury are gradually developed, confidence in the Government and in the future is strengthened, and holders are now anxious to make their long unemployed means productive—hence the ready and liberal investment in the Five-Twenty loans at par. Almost every town and village throughout the country has individual holders of money, to larger amounts probably than ever before at one time, for which satisfactory takers cannot be found. Many of those are now investers in these loans, and the number of such is likely to increase, until the demand shall put all the Government loans on a par with, at least, the loans of the various incorporated companies. The country banks are also free takers for themselves and their customers. On the 1st of July this Five-Twenty Year loan will, under the law, be withdrawn.

——, BERKS COUNTY, PA., March 26, 1863.

JAY COOKE, Esq.,
*United States Loan Agent.*
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

*Dear Sir:*

I see by our papers that you are selling for the Government a new loan called "Five Twenties." I expect to have shortly a few thousand dollars to spare, and as I have made up my mind that the Government Loans are safe and good, and that it is my duty and interest, at this time, to put my money into them in preference over any other loans or stocks, I write to get information of you as follows:

1st. Why are they called "Five Twenties?"

2nd. Do you take country money, or only Legal Tender Notes, or will a check on Philadelphia, or New York, answer for subscriptions?

3d. Do you sell the Bonds at Par?

4th. As I cannot come to Philadelphia, how am I to get the Bonds?

5th. What interest do they pay, and how and when and where is it paid, and is it paid in Gold or Legal Tenders?

6th. How does Secretary Chase get enough Gold to pay this interest?

7th. Will the face of the Bonds be paid in Gold when due?

8th. Can I have the Bonds payable to bearer with Coupons, or registered and payable to my order?

9th. What sizes are the bonds?

10th. Will I have to pay the same tax on them as I now pay on my Railroad or other Bonds?

11th. What is the present debt of the Government, and what amount is it likely to reach if the Rebellion should last a year or two longer?

12th. Will Secretary Chase get enough from Custom House duties and Internal Revenue, Income Taxes, &c., &c., to make it certain that he can pay the Interest punctually?

I have no doubt that a good many of my neighbors would like to take these Bonds, and if you will answer my questions I will show the letter to them. Very Respectfully,

S—— M—— F——.

Office of Jay Cooke, Subscription Agent, at Office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, 114 South Third St.,

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1863.

*Dear Sir:*—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received, and I will cheerfully give you the information desired by answering your questions in due order.

1st. These Bonds are called "Five-Twenties" because, while they are *twenty* year Bond, they *may* be redeemed by the Government in GOLD at any time after *five* years. Many people suppose that the Interest is only 5. 20 per cent. This is a mistake; they pay Six per cent. Interest.

2nd. Legal Tender notes or checks upon Philadelphia or New York that will bring Legal Tenders, are what the Secretary allows me to receive. No doubt your nearest Bank will give you a check or Legal Tenders for your country funds.

3d. The Bonds are sold at Par, the Interest to commence the day you pay the money.

4th. I have made arrangements with your nearest Bank or Banker, who will generally have the Bonds on hand. If not, you can send the money to me by express, and I will send back the Bonds free of cost.

5th. The Bonds pay Six per cent. Interest in Gold, *three* per cent. every six months, on the first day of May and November, at the Mint in Philadelphia, or at any Sub-Treasury in New York or elsewhere. If you have Coupon Bonds all you have to do is to cut the proper Coupon off each six months, and collect it yourself or give it to a Bank for collection. If you have registered Bonds, you can give your Bank a power of attorney to collect the Interest for you.

6th. The duties on imports of all articles from abroad must be paid in GOLD, and this is the way Secretary Chase gets his gold. It is now being paid into the Treasury at the rate of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars each day, which is twice as much as he needs to pay the Interest in Gold.

7th. Congress has provided that the Bonds shall be PAID IN GOLD when due.

8th. You can have either Coupon Bonds payable to the Bearer, or Registered Bonds payable to your order.

9th. The former are in 50's, 100's, 500's and 1000's,—the latter in same amounts, also $5000's and $10,000.

10th. No! You will not have to pay any taxes on these Bonds if your income from them does not exceed $600; and on all above $600 you will only have to pay one-half as much Income Tax as if your money was invested in Mortgages or other Securities. I consider the Government Bonds as *first of all*—all other Bonds are taxed *one-quarter per cent.* to pay the Interest on the Government Bonds, and the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that no State, or city, or County can tax Government Bonds.

11th. The present bonded debt of the United States is less than THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS, including the seven and three-tenths Treasury Notes; but the Government owes enough more in the shape of Legal Tenders, Deposits in the sub-Treasuries, Certificates of Indebtedness, &c., to increase the debt to about eight or nine hundred millions. Secretary Chase has calculated that the debt may reach one thousand, seven hundred millions, if the Rebellion lasts eighteen months longer. It is, however, believed now that it will not last six months longer; but even if it does, our National Debt will be small compared with that of Great Britain or France, whilst our resources are vastly greater.

12th. I have no doubt that the revenue will not only be ample to pay the ordinary expenses of the Government and all at Interest on the debt, but leave at least one hundred millions annually toward paying off the debt, and that the Government will be able to get out of debt again as it has twice before—in a few years after the close of the war.

I hope that all who have idle money will at once purchase these Five-Twenty Year Bonds. The right to demand them for Legal Tenders will end on the first day of July, 1863, as per the following authorized notice:

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issues of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next.

JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third Street, Philadelphia.

Those who neglect these Six per cent. Bonds, the Interest and Principal of which they will get in GOLD, may have occasion to regret it.

I am, very truly, your Friend,

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
At Office of JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. Third St., Philadelphia.

The Banks and Bankers of your and adjoining counties will keep a supply of these Bonds on hand, if you prefer to go there and get them.


## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞Tavern Keepers are required to lift their Licenses 20 days from the time they are granted or they will have to take out a new License.

☞Rev. Washington V. Gotwald, of this place, has been called to the Lutheran Church in Emmitsburg, Md., made vacant by the removal of Rev. H. Bishop to Baltimore.

☞Another of the "great defeated" provided for! Hon. Edward McPherson, of Gettysburg, has been appointed Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, at Washington, and on Monday entered upon his duties.

☞The State Senate, on Tuesday, passed a bill to incorporate the Adams County Railroad Company, with power to construct a Railroad from York Springs to Bridgeport, Cumberland county.

☞On Tuesday night last, about 10 o'clock, as Hon. S. R. Russell was returning to his home, he was assaulted, when near his residence, in York street. The scoundrel struck him several blows on the head with a cane or billet, but inflicted no serious injury. The Judge raised a cry of alarm, when the villain fled and made his escape. The intention was evidently to get possession of the Judge's pocket book, as it contained at the time a considerable amount of money, which may have become known to the person making the assault. This kind of business should be *nipped in the bud.*

☞April Court will commence on Monday next.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—*Mr Editor*—A County Superintendent of Common Schools will be chosen in May, and it is highly important, not only for the benefit of our children, but for the credit of our county, that a man be selected who possesses the requisite qualifications. I would recommend D. DAVID S. PFEFFER, of Berwick borough, to the favorable consideration of the Directors. The Dr. is an old acquaintance of ours, and has taught some of the best schools in Cumberland county. There is not a man within the circle of our acquaintance who has a better knowledge of the disposition of young children, and a better mack of imparting ideas, suited to the comprehension of scholars than him. I hope the choice may fall upon him. BUTLER.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—MOUNTJOY TWP., 11th April, 1863.—The election for County Superintendent being near at hand I would propose to the Directors of the county Mr. AARON SHELLY, of Mountjoy, as a gentleman well qualified to discharge the duties of that important office. He is a practical teacher and holds a Professional Certificate from the present incumbent. TEACHER.

Communicated.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.—FAIRFIELD, Pa., April 3d, 1863.—*Mr. Editor*—As the time is drawing near for the election of a County Superintendent of Common Schools, I wish, through the columns of your paper, to present the name of Mr. R. A. GAITHER, of Gettysburg. He is an accomplished and experienced teacher, such as is contemplated by the law, and I think the School Directors could do no better than to elect him. HAMILTONBAN.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.—At a special meeting, held by the members of the Band of the 87th Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry, at Winchester, Va., the following Resolutions on the death of John Deiner, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the members of the 87th P. V. Inft. Band, have heard of the death of our respected Leader, John Deiner, and learnt his loss with deep and heartfelt sorrow.

Resolved, That by his death we have lost a good friend, and one we learned to love, for his kind and urbane manner, his courteous and gentlemanly bearing, and one that devoted his whole energies to the advancement of the Band.

Resolved, That in him we placed implicit confidence as a leader and a musician, and his loss leaves a void that cannot easily be filled.

And be it further Resolved, That we deeply feel and condole with his family, in the loss of him so dear to them, and kin to us. But the allwise God in his Providence has called him to his home, where the weary and sore of heart always find rest.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his afflicted family, and to the Hanover, York and Gettysburg papers, for publication.

Committee—Jas. C. Maguire, Adam Leicht, Joshua Happoldt, Philip Sharr.


## Special Notices.

### Important Discovery.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS are unfailing in the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Incipient Consumption, and Diseases of the Lungs. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them.—Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in Ten Minutes.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan."—Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor,
Rochester, N. Y.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

### The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, from whatever cause, and brings on the monthly period with regularity.

These Pills should not be taken by females that are pregnant during the FIRST THREE MONTHS, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage; but at every other time and in every other case they are perfectly safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

Full directions in pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

They can be sent in a bottle, containing 50 pills, post free, by enclosing $1 and 6 three-cent stamps to any agent.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, and all Druggists. [Feb. 16, 1863. 1y

### Adams Dragoons

WILL meet in Gettysburg, ON SATURDAY NEXT, April 18th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for parade. Every member is urged to be present. By order of the Captain,

JAMES MICKLEY, O. S.

April 13, 1863.

BALMORAL BOOTS.—"Kate, where did you

# THE MARKETS.

**GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 6 25 to 6 50 |
| Rye Flour | 4 75 |
| White Wheat | 1 50 to 1 60 |
| Red Wheat | 1 40 to 1 50 |
| Corn | 80 |
| Rye | 90 |
| Oats | 68 |
| Buckwheat | 60 |
| CloverSeed | 4 50 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 to 2 25 |
| Flax Seed | 2 75 |
| Plaster of Paris | 8 00 |
| Plaster ground, per bag | 1 45 |
| Pork | 5 50 |

**BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 6 87 to 7 00 |
| Wheat | 1 68 to 2 00 |
| Rye | 1 03 to 1 10 |
| Corn | 92 to 94 |
| Oats | 88 to 81 |
| Clover Seed | 5 25 to 5 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 to 2 50 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund | 8 00 to 13 50 |
| Hogs, per hund | 8 00 to 9 00 |
| Hay | 21 00 to 22 50 |
| Whiskey | 48 to 48 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton | 92 00 |

**HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 6 25 |
| Do. from stores | 7 00 |
| Wheat | 1 50 to 1 60 |
| Rye | 95 |
| Corn | 80 |
| Oats | 70 |
| Clover Seed | 5 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 7 00 |

## MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. SOLOMON BAKER to Miss SUSAN R. BROWN, both of Freedom township, Adams county.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. P. Ruby, at the house of the bride's father, near Heidlersburg, Mr. JOHN F. HOUCK to Miss HANNAH M. FIDLER.

On the 19th ult., by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. MICHAEL KERNER to Mrs. CAROLINE BOTTNER, both of this county.

On the 5th ult., at the Evangelical Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK BACHMAN to Miss ELIZA ANN FEESER, both of Carroll co., Md.

On the 5th ult., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JACOB YINGLING to Miss ELIZABETH COLLINS.

On Tuesday, 7th inst., by Rev. Geo. Berkstresser, Mr. ZACHEUS LEANDER BIGGS, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss JOSEPHINE LINN, of Franklin township.

## DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

On the 26th ult., in Petersburg, Mrs. CATHARINE CARBAUGH, in the 66th year of her age.

On the 26th ult., of scarlet fever, MAGGIE C., daughter of Thomas Ehrehart, aged 6 years 10 months and 7 days.

On the 25th ult., in Littlestown, GORDIANUS ANASTASIA WEIKERT, aged 1 year 10 months and 15 days.

On the 30th ult., ELLEN JANE, daughter of Jacob Sanger, aged 1 year 2 months and 20 days.

On the 1st inst., MOSES FICKES, aged 53 years 7 months and 15 days.

On the 16th of March, in Mountpleasant township, MARIA BARBARA, relict of Abraham Tawney, aged 70 years and 20 days.

On the 1st inst., Mrs. CATHARINE, wife of Daniel Bough, deceased, aged 80 years 6 months and 16 days.

On the 24 inst., of congestion of the brain, Mr. SAMUEL LITTLE, of Cumberland township, aged 31 years 10 months and 25 days.

On the 11th ult., ANNA VIRGINIA, daughter of Jacob G. and Lydia Ann Baschoar, aged 2 years 8 months and 26 days.

On the 24th ult., in Adams county, SARAH C. KEEFER, aged 1 year 7 mos. and 24 days.

On the 25th ult., in Adams co., EPHRAIM HARTMAN, aged 19 years 9 mos. and 11 days.

In Hagerstown, on the 22d ult., Mrs. LUCINDA M. SAYLOR, wife of John W. Saylor, and daughter of Gen. Deatler, aged 27 years 7 months and 3 days.

In Southampton township, Cumberland co., on the 29th inst., of pneumonia, Mr. JOHN FERREE, formerly of Adams county, aged 75 years and 27 days.

On Saturday last, in Cumberland township, SUSAN CATHERINE, daughter of Isaac Leer, aged 1 year 3 months and 27 days.

Communicated

On the 6th of April, 1863, MARGARET CECILIA STOOPS, daughter of Thomas J. and Ann E. Stoops, aged 2 years 5 mos. and 17 days.

"And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine own self, with the glory which I had with thee before the world was."—John, chap. xvii, ver. v.

## Notice.

IN accordance with the provisions of the 5th Section of an Act to incorporate the "Inland Telegraph Company," notice is hereby given to the Corporators named in said Act and the Stockholders in the Corporation, that there will be a meeting of the said Corporate body, at the Franklin House, in the borough of Gettysburg, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of MAY next, (A. D. 1863) at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing a President and six Directors, for the management of the affairs of said Corporation.

DAVID WILLS,
JOEL B. DANNER,
HENRY J. STAHLE,
GEORGE ARNOLD,
R. G. McCREARY.

April 13, 1863. 3t

## Notice.

ELIZABETH DIEHL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Elizabeth Diehl, late of Hamilton township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

A. K. STONER, Executor.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

## Notice.

MOSES FICKES'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Moses Fickes, late of Huntington township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN FICKES, Adm'r.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

## Special Notice.

ON and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT. LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of JULY next. JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,
No. 114 S. THIRD St., Philadelphia.

April 13, 1863. 3m

## House and Lot,

WITH STABLE, FOR RENT.—Enquire of M. & W. McCLEAN,
Apr. 13, 1863. 3t Attorneys.

## Wall Paper!

A LARGE variety of patterns, of the latest and most desirable styles, many of which are being sold at the old prices. Call and see them at McILHENY'S.

## A Problem

FOR THE LADIES.—Sent free of charge.—Address "PROBLEM," Box 943 P. O., Philadelphia, Pa. [April 6, '63. 3t

LADIES, if you wish to see a splendid assortment of Shoes and Gaiters, call at McILHENY'S.

SHAKERS, the nicest and best assortment in town, at McILHENY'S.

HATS.—Do you want a nice "Joe Hooker" Hat? Call at McILHENY'S.

FINEST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

## 100,000 Bushels Wheat

WANTED.—The highest market price in cash will always be paid for GRAIN, SEED AND FLOUR, at HOLLINGER'S WAREHOUSE, at the old stand lately occupied by Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., where all kinds of GUANO, PLASTER, SALT, FISH & GROCERIES, can be had wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices for cash. Call and examine for yourselves. [April 13, 1863. 1y

## 1863. Spring Styles 1863.

OF HATS AND CAPS.

R. F. McILHENY, at his old stand, S. W. cor. Centre Square, has just opened a splendid assortment of HATS AND CAPS, of the latest styles, at very low prices. Persons in want of a good seasonable and fashionable Hat or Cap, are requested to give him a call.

BOOTS AND SHOES, comprising Men's fine Calf Boots, Men's Balmorals, Men's Wellington Ties, Congress Gaiters, Brogans; Ladies' morocco Balmoral Boots, Gaiters, fine kid Slippers, Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every variety and style, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Let all who wish to supply themselves with good and substantial work call and examine our stock. R. F. McILHENY.

April 13, 1863.

## Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE PER CENT. upon all State, County and Special taxes assessed for the year 1863 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JULY. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

April 13, 1863. td

## County Superintendent.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ADAMS COUNTY—GENTLEMEN:—In pursuance of the 43d Section of the Act of 8th May, A. D., 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on the FIRST MONDAY IN MAY, A. D., 1863, being the 4th day of the month, at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, and select, *viva voce*, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding years; determine the amount of compensation for the same; and certify the result to the State Superintendent, at Harrisburg, as required by the 39th and 40th sections of said act.

JNO. C. ELLIS,
County Supt. of Adams co.

New Oxford, April 13, 1863. 2t

## To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for the Office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and pledge myself to devote my time and energies to the duties of the office, if I am your choice at the coming election.

R. A. LYTTLE.

Gettysburg, April 13, 1863. tc

## To the Directors

OF THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS COUNTY.—The undersigned hereby announces himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools, and, should he be chosen, promises to devote his best efforts to the discharge of its duties.

DAVID S. PEFFER.

Abbottstown, April 13, 1863. tc

## To the Directors

OF COMMON SCHOOLS OF ADAMS CO.—The undersigned offers himself as a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Common Schools. Having had the advantages of literary and scientific attainments, and being a practical teacher for more than eight years, he feels competent to discharge the duties the office requires. If elected he will pledge himself to the best of his ability to a faithful and impartial discharge of his duty. P. D. W. HANKEY.

April 13, 1863. tc

## Election.

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LITTLESTOWN.—An election for Directors, to manage the affairs of this company during the ensuing year, will be held at the public house of Joseph Barker, in Littlestown, on the FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY next, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

S. S. BISHOP, Sec'y.

April 13, 1863. td*

## Notice.

JACOB LAUGHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Laughman, late of Berwick twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

NANCY LAUGHMAN, Adm'r.

April 13, 1863. 6t*

## Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company, are hereby notified that an Election will be held at the public house of F. J. Wilson, in Abbottstown, Adams county, on THURSDAY, the 23d day of APRIL, A. D., 1863, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing a President and Six Managers of said Company, to serve for the ensuing year.

GEO. SWOPE, Assist. Treas.

April 6, 1863. 3t

## Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE, No. 832 Arch St., two doors below Ninth, south side, PHILADELPHIA.—The subscriber has just received for Spring Trade a well selected stock of English and American CARPETINGS, embracing all the new styles of the best makes—bought previous to the late advance for Cash, and will be sold at low prices.

Velvets, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrains and Venetian Carpetings.—with a large stock of OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATTINGS, &c., &c. Persons who are about furnishing, are requested to make an examination of the above goods previous to making their selections, as such inducements will be held out as cannot fail to please. JOS. BLACKWOOD,

832 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

April 6, 1863. 3m

## At it Again!

THE undersigned would inform the public that, having disposed of some of his land, he will hereafter give his whole time to his business, that of BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING. He is prepared to turn out work as promptly as could reasonably be expected, and warrants good work—he makes none other. His location is in Cumberland township, on the new Trostle mill road, half a mile from the mill.—He will endeavor to deserve and hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

CORNELIUS DAUGHERTY.

April 6, 1863. 6w

## Notes Lost—Caution.

THE public are hereby cautioned against purchasing three Notes, or either of them, given by Lydia Loister and John Slyder to Henry Bishop, Sr., each dated April 1, 1861; two for the payment of $100 each, one falling due April 1, 1863, and one April 1, 1864, and the third Note for $106, falling due April 1, 1865. Said Notes having been lost, payment has been stopped. HENRY BISHOP, SR.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. 3t

## Drs. Cress & Taylor

HAVE removed their office to the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office, where, with increased facilities, and thankful for past favors, they are prepared to attend to the duties of their profession. [Apr. 6, 1863. 3t

## Removal.

DR. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Residence adjoining the office.

April 6, 1863. tf

NECK TIES.—A beautiful assortment at McILHENY'S.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, by the subscriber, at the Central Hotel, in the borough of Hanover, on the 14th of MAY, at 12 M., A TRACT OF LAND, of 75 Acres, more or less, situated on the Emmitsburg road, in Adams county, five miles from Littlestown, adjoining the lands of Watson Barr, Jacob Orndorff, William Kuhns and Benjam'n Feeser.—The improvements are a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, a Frame Barn, and other out-buildings.—There is a good well near the house and a good Apple Orchard on the land. The land is in a high state of cultivation and limed thoroughly. The property is leased for one year, and possession can be had from the first of April next. The purchaser will get one-half of the crops of this year. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES KRAFT.

April 6, 1863. ts

## A Small Farm

AND STORE STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, desiring to remove to the West, offers at Private Sale, HIS FARM, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, on the new State road from Gettysburg to Hanover, about 5 miles from the latter place, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Peter Rimbaugh, and others, containing 48 Acres, more or less, of excellent farming land—about 10 acres are first-rate meadow-land. The improvements are a large One-story Frame HOUSE, with Kitchen attached, part frame and part log; Barn, Wagon Shed and a large new Hog Pen; a never-failing well of water near the door; a good young Apple Orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees on the premises.

☞Persons wishing to view the property will call on the subscriber, living thereon.

JACOB GOSMAN.

April 6, 1863. 3m

## Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of APRIL next, the undersigned, Executor of the estate of John Diehl, late of the town of East Berlin, Adams county, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, the following:

A LOT OF GROUND, in the town of East Berlin, with a large Two-story HOUSE, with a Kitchen attached, Out-houses, Wood Shed, a good Barn, and a variety of choice fruit trees on said lot; excellent water near the kitchen door. The fences are good. Also, A CORNER LOT, containing 1 Acre, more or less, adjoining Mr. Bohn's, bounded by York street on the east, and the Carlisle road on the west—well fenced and a most desirable lot for building on. 4 Shares of Gettysburg Bank Stock.

A large lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture: Dining and Kitchen Tables, Cupboards, Chests, Bureaus, Sink, Chairs, Desk, Wash Stands, large lot of Carpeting, Beds and Bedding, Coverlets, Comforts, Quilts and Linen; several Stoves and Pipe; Iron Kettles, Pots, Queensware, Glassware, Crocks, Tubs, Meat Vessels, Barrels, Benches, Boxes, and other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

J. J. KUHN, Executor.

P. S.—Any one desirous of viewing said Real Property, before day of sale, will be shown by Mr. A. K. Stoner, residing thereon.

March 20, 1863. ts

## Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL next, (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a corner on west York street, thence along the same west 30 feet to a half lot of John Gruel's, thence along the same north 160 feet to an alley, thence along said alley east 30 feet to a lot of Dr. Horner, thence along said lot south 160 feet to west York street, the place of beginning—improved with a Two-story Brick Dwelling HOUSE, with a two-story brick back-building, kitchen, cellar under the house, brick Stable, with Carriage House, some fruit trees, &c. Seized and taken in execution as the property of W. W. Hammersly, with notice to Nancy Weikert, Executrix of Peter Weikert, dec'd., terre tenant.

SAMUEL WOLF, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Mar. 30, '63.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Diehl, Brinkerhoff & Co., in the Grain, Produce, Grocery and Commission business, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found with Jacob S. Hollinger, for the present, at the old stand. The receipts of either of the undersigned will be good for monies due the late firm. All persons having claims against the firm will present the same for payment and all persons indebted to the firm will please attend to the liquidation of their accounts.

JEREMIAH DIEHL,
JACOB BRINKERHOFF,
JACOB S. HOLLINGER.

April 1, 1863. 3t*

## Collectors,

TAKE NOTICE.—The Collectors of Taxes for 1861 and previous years, in the different townships of Adams county, are hereby notified that they will be required to settle up their Duplicates on or before the 20th and 21st days of APRIL next, on which days the Commissioners will meet at their office to give the necessary exonerations, &c.—and if the Collectors do not appear and make settlement at the time above mentioned, their accounts will be given immediately into the hands of a proper officer for collection.

The Collectors for 1862 will be required to pay over to the County Treasurer all monies that may be collected by the April Court.

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Mar 23, 1863. td

## Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, in the one formerly occupied by Dr. Dorsey, one door south of the "Compiler" office. Soldiers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

## Auditor's Notice.

THE undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Adams county, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of Elias Bushey, Executor of the estate of Isaac Gardner, deceased, to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of APRIL, 1863, at his office, in the Borough of Gettysburg, where all concerned may be heard.

W. A. DUNCAN, Auditor.

March 30, 1863. 3t

## Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO., having increased its capital, has enlarged its business and extended its accommodations. Loan day, Wednesday. [Apr. 6, 1863. tf

JUST received a prime lot of SUGAR-CURED HAMS, new, at

ODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

## Register & Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER & RECORDER, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

A. W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc*

## Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant tp., Mar. 23, 1863.

## Clerk of the Courts.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Being encouraged by numerous friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I receive the nomination and be elected, I shall duly appreciate your confidence, and promise to discharge the duties of the office promptly and with fidelity. ADAM MINTER.

Franklin tp., April 6, 1863. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the coming election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

NICHOLAS B. SHRIVER.

Straban tp., April 6, 1863. tc

## Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

HENRY BEITLER.

Mountjoy tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

## Sheriffalty.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the ensuing election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my ability. GEO. F. ECKENRODE.

Gettysburg, March 30, 1863. tc

## Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by numerous friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and impartiality. GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 30, 1863.

## Sheriffalty.

ENCOURAGED by many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I promise to perform the duties of the office with fidelity and impartiality. JOHN McMASTER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 6, 1863. tc*

## Notice.

CHRISTIAN J. CASHMAN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of C. J. Cashman, late of Straban twp., Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Gettysburg, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB BENNER, Adm'r.

Mar 2, 1863. 6t

## Notice.

SARAH ALBERT'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Sarah Albert, late of Latimore township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Reading township, and the last named in Huntington township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL MYERS,
ELIUD ALBERT,
Executors.

Mar. 30, 1863. 6t*

## Notice.

GEORGE BERCAW'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Bercaw, late of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in the same township and the last named in Straban township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. PETER BERCAW,

JOHN G. BRINKERHOFF,
Executors.

Mar. 9, 1863. 6t* Executors.

## Central Nurseries,

YORK, PENNA.

The undersigned invite attention to their superior assortment of FRUIT & ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, &c., for the spring of 1863. The Fruit department embraces

STANDARD AND DWARF TREES,

in great variety and of superior growth. Also a large collection of GRAPES and other small fruits. RHUBARB, ASPARAGUS, &c. The Ornamental department, in addition to our large stock of ENGLISH ELM, NORWAY MAPLE and SILVER MAPLE, especially suited for street planting, and NORWAY SPRUCE, ARBOR VITÆ, AUSTRIAN, CORSICAN, RUSSIAN and SCOTCH PINES, of extra size, JUNIPERS, MAHONIAS, &c., particularly suited for Cemetery and Lawn planting, embraces a large and complete assortment of hardy Deciduous and Evergreen Trees, Flowering SHRUBS, ROSES, &c., &c., which we offer at very reasonable rates.

Catalogues on application.

EWD. J. EVANS & CO.,
Mar. 16, 1863. York, Pa.

## Come Ye Weary

AND HEAVY LADEN.—The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends that he has just received a fresh supply of that world-renowned "HASKEESH, or TURKISH EXHILERATING CANDY," imported directly from Turkey. This Candy possesses all the properties, but is without the baneful effects of opium. Its effect upon the human system is such that it will revive the weary, and your sleep after using this candy will be sweet, and your dreams enchanting. Every one should use it. Price only 25 cents a box. Sent post-paid on receipt of the price by addressing A. W. CAREY, Box 370, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

## Millinery

AND STRAW GOODS.—We have the pleasure of informing you that we are now prepared to offer, at our Old Stand, Nos. 103, 105 & 107 North SECOND St., PHILADELPHIA, a well selected Stock of MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, in every variety, of the latest importations, and of the newest and most fashionable styles.

OUR STRAW DEPARTMENT will comprise every variety of Bonnets, Hats and Trimmings to be found in that line, of the latest and most approved shapes and styles. Soliciting an early call, I remain yours, respectfully,

March 16, 1862. 1m H. WARD.

## Take Notice.

WHEREAS my daughter, Sarah Elizabeth Knouse, a minor, has left my domicil without my consent, this is to give notice that I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

DANIEL N. KNOUSE.

April 6, 1863. 3t*

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

## Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

## Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

## The Grocery Store

ON THE HILL.—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has taken the old stand "on the Hill," in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kinds of GROCERIES—Sugars, Coffees, Syrups of all kinds, Tobacco, Fish, Salt, &c., Earthenware of all kinds, Fruits, Oils, and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery. Also, FLOUR & FEED of all kinds; all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest. Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given. He flatters himself that, by strict attention and an honest desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. TRY HIM. J. M. ROWE.

Feb. 23, 1863. tf

## New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

## The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public." Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

## Highly Important

INFORMATION.—A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.
READ! READ!! READ!!!

THE EASTERN ART UNION ASSOCIATION have now ready for distribution to subscribers their beautiful chromo lithograph of

"THE UPRISING OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NORTH,"

a splendid national picture, size 24x36, of the great uprising of the North, when the telegraph brought the electric news that Fort Sumpter had fallen. No parlor should be without this superb engraving. Price only THREE DOLLARS, and sent securely sealed, on rollers, post-paid on receipt of the price. Every person who purchases one of these engravings is entitled to a prize varying in value from one dollar to *three hundred dollars*. Send in your orders early, to A. W. CAREY,

Box 270, Lancaster, Pa.

March 16, 1863. 6t

## Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

June 9, 1862. JOHN CULP, ALEX. COBEAN.

## Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap

Call soon to secure bargains.

Feb. 2, 1863

1863. PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. 1863.

## Howell & Bourke,

COR. FOURTH & MARKET STS., PHILA., have now in stock, a fine variety of WALL PAPERS, got up expressly for their Spring Trade. WINDOW PAPER of every grade, to which they invite the attention of Storekeepers.

☞In their Retail Department will be found the choicest styles of the season.

Feb. 23, 1863. 3m

## Special Notice.

I have adopted this method to inform those indebted to me that I need money. It is hoped they will call as early as possible and settle their accounts, many of which have been standing for years. This is the first time I have had occasion to call on them for money and will therefore expect a prompt response.

March 16, 1863. F. B. PICKING.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

## Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on MONDAY, the 20th of APRIL next:

Charles Will, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Israel Yount, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Jacob Stock, " "
F. D. Smith, Franklin township.
Maria C. Eicholtz, " "
C. B. Hanes, " "
M. A. Miller, " "
George A. Corwell, " "
Henry Munshower, " "
George Bear, " "
John McCleary, " "
Benjamin Shriver, " "
Lawrence Brandt, Germany " "
John Eline, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Levi Krebs, " "
Marcellus H. Crouse, " "
Chr'n Raffensperger, Tyrone " "
A. M. Cook, " "
Samuel Sadler, " "
Charles Myers, Menallen " "
O. P. House, " "
John D. Becker, Huntington " "
Daniel H. Markley, " "
G. W. Hildebrand, " "
Jacob Martin, Oxford " "
George Shane, " "
Anthony Shanebrook, " "
Francis Bream, Cumberland " "
George W. Rex, Butler " "
David Keckler, " "
Henry Hartzel, " "
Peter Shively, Hamiltonban " "
Barney Bingham, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Straban " "
Conrad Moul, Latimore " "
Geo. C. Keidle, Mountpleasant " "
J. E. Smith, " "
Robert M. Dicks, Reading " "
Daniel Becker, Hamilton township.
Francis J. Wilson, Bor. of Berwick.
Henry Kobler, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom township.

STORE LICENSE.

Geo. F. Kalbfleisch, Bor. of Gettysburg.
Nathaniel Eames, Germany township.
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowago "

JOHN EICHOLTZ, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Dep'y.

Mar. 23, 1863. tc

## Valuable Real Estate

FOR SALE.—The subscribers offer at private sale their estate, known as "VIRGINIA MILLS," in Hamilton ban township, Adams county, Pa., within one mile of Fairfield. The tract contains upwards of 500 ACRES, of which 300 are excellent farm land, and the residue covered with good timber. The land is of the best quality and usually yields a sure crop of both winter and summer grain. Besides the stream upon which the Mills are built, running through the tract, the farm has water in almost every field.—There are on the tract a Two-story Stone Dwelling HOUSE, Stone Back-building, Two-story LOG HOUSE attached, large Bank Barn, of frame, with all the modern conveniences, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c. The Mill is three stories high, of stone, with two pair of burrs, chopping stones, all in complete order; Saw Mill, Miller's House, Tenant House; two excellent Orchards on the place, with a large amount of yard fruit, of every variety. The Gettysburg extension of the Penna. Railroad is located through the farm. This estate offers inducements for safe investments not often found.—The title is indisputable.

☞Persons desirous of viewing the property, or purchasing, will call upon our Attornies, M. & W. McClean, Esqs., in Gettysburg.

MARY MYERS,
MARY V. MYERS.

Feb. 16, 1863. tf

## Russell's Screw Power

COMBINED MOWER AND REAPER.
WITH

# Local & General.

## JACKSON DEMOCRACY.

It will be remembered that Andrew Jackson was President of the United States when the heresy of Secession was first avowed by South Carolina. He suppressed the Rebellion in short order; he did it, too, inside of the Constitution; and he never believed it necessary to go beyond this instrument to meet any emergency that might arise. Speaking of the powers of the General Government, he says, in his farewell address:

"Its legitimate authority is abundantly sufficient for all the purposes for which it was created: and, its powers being expressly enumerated, there can be no justification for claiming any thing beyond them. *Every attempt to exercise power beyond these limits should be promptly and firmly opposed.* For one evil example will lead to other measures still more mischievous; and if the principle of constructive powers, or supposed advantages, or temporary circumstances, shall ever be permitted to justify the assumption of a power not given by the Constitution, the General Government will before long absorb all the powers of legislation, and you will have, in effect, but one consolidated government. From the extent of our country, its diversified interests, different pursuits and different habits, it is too obvious for argument, that a single consolidated government would be wholly inadequate to watch over and protect its interests; and every friend of our free institutions should be always prepared to maintain unimpaired, and in full vigor, the rights and sovereignty of the States, and to confine the action of the General Government strictly to the sphere of its appropriate duties."

If the Constitution was good enough for our fathers, it ought to be good enough for us: and if its legitimate authority was abundantly sufficient to suppress insurrection, and thwart secession in the days of Andrew Jackson, it ought to be so in the days of Abraham Lincoln. The fault cannot be in the scope of its legitimate authority," but in him who attempts to wield it. The Constitution is still the same—not a provision annulled—not a power weakened; but Abraham Lincoln is not Andrew Jackson. That is "what's the matter." —So says the *Valley Spirit*, and so say we.

☞The mysterious disappearance of considerable numbers of horses belonging to the government has led to the inquiry, which establishes the fact that a regular organization of horse thieves exists in the army.—*Chicago Tribune.*

We should think that was somewhat of a reflection upon the army to charge that a regular organization of horse thieves existed in it. The *Tribune*, which makes the charge, is a very bitter and offensive Abolition print. If a Democratic paper had used this language, an attempt would have been made to excite the prejudices of the soldiers against the offender. —*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Yes, for less offences than this the soldiers have been invoked to mob and destroy Democratic printing offices, and for less offences, in some instances they have done it. But suppose the charge of the Abolition *Tribune* to be true, is it to be wondered at that the army will take some small privileges in the way of plunder? They only follow at a great distance the example of the Abolition thieves occupying civil positions high and low, from the grade of cabinet officers down to the lowest grades known. What signifies the stealing of a few government horses to the wholesale plunder of millions by uncle Abe's civil pets? There is only this difference—the soldier who steals a horse is considered a rascal and, if detected, is severely punished, while the Cabinet Secretary, the contractor, ship brokers, or transportation agents who gobble down millions, are never punished, but, on the contrary, are considered smart fellows, gentlemen; are applauded, respected, courted, and rewarded with fresh opportunities to gobble down more.—That's the difference between a petty army horse-thief and a high civilian who plunders, like an accomplished gentleman, on a magnificent scale.—*Patriot & Union.*

## WHAT IS THE DUTY OF CONSERVATIVE MEN?

We answer in a few words:—"To save what they can out of the general wreck." This can only be done by aiding the Democratic party in arresting the mad career of the radicals and Abolitionists. It is the policy pursued by a radical Congress, and forced on the timidity of a weak and inexperienced President, that has divided the North and united the South to a desperate resistance. The purpose for which the war was originally waged—to restore the Union and to enforce obedience to the Constitution—has been lost sight of and changed to a war for the emancipation of the negroes. This the Democrats and conservative men, who rushed to the support of Mr. Lincoln at the beginning of the war, did not bargain for: they enlisted in a nobler cause, and never contemplated fighting with other than constitutional weapons.

The policy pursued by the radicals degrades the North to an equality of crime with the South. In abandoning the Constitution, both the North and the South are *hors la loi*, defying the supreme law of the land, and following their own mad inspiration to establish new political relations and new constitutions. In a war for such ends, the South cannot but have the advantage of unity of purpose. The rebels fight for life and property, for the social relations with which they entered the Union, and which they cannot surrender without dishonor when asked to do so at the point of the bayonet. In the North, on the contrary, the Abolitionists are a well-ascertained minority, and it is the knowledge of this fact which renders the attempt of a mere faction to subjugate the majority into a forced support of their unconstitutional measures so hateful to all thinking and law-abiding men. The radicals who have now hold of the administration, and who propose to subjugate the North for the purpose of conquering the South, cannot hope for that unanimity which alone can give strength to a great national cause. A war for partisan purposes leaves the masses cold or indifferent; and the enthusiasm which is to be kindled by provost-marshals gibs in its birth.

If the unsuspecting, jocose old gentleman who now presides over this great nation, wants to rouse the North to a united effort, let him abandon the policy which has deprived him of the hearty support of the people.—Let him stop the infamous arrests by provost-guards, abolish the military tribunals which have insulted and disgraced our ordinary courts of justice, dismiss the Abolitionists and radicals from his councils, and throw himself on the patriotism and good sense of the country. If the President will do that, all may yet be safe. But if he distrusts the people, and adheres to the course which, we are willing to believe, has been forced upon him by a reckless faction, then let the conservatives and Constitutional Republicans join the Democratic party in all forthcoming elections, to put at least a legal term to the mismanagement of the war, and the destruction of our free institutions.

"As the case now stands, no other party but the Democratic party possesses that spirit of unanimity which is necessary to success, as it is the Democratic party alone which can negotiate an honorable peace. The South, if disposed to lay down their arms, will never negotiate with the Wendell Philipses, the Beechers, the Greeleys, &c.; and these latter worthies have no other watch-cry than "Liberty to the slave, or death to the Union." What, then, can save the Union but the union of the conservatives with the Democrats?—*The Age.*

☞The Danville *Intelligencer* says: "The Abolition administration men who are continually prating of their love for the soldiers, had a fine opportunity to prove the truth of their professions at the recent election in that borough. A returned soldier, Mr. James Auld, who formerly belonged to the Baldy Guards, and who passed through all the trials and difficulties of the campaign on the Peninsula, under Gen. McClellan, and who was forced to retire from the army broken down in health, ran for the office of High Constable of the Borough of Danville. Now every honest minded man who put faith in professions expected to see these Abolitionists voting to a man for this sufferer in the cause of his country. Did they do it? Not a man of them! The only votes Auld received were from Democrats!"

# Advertisements.

## Jurors for April Court.

GRAND JURY.

Berwick bor.—Wm. Bittinger, Foreman.
Hamilton—Henry Wolf, Geo. Jacobs.
Hamiltonban—George Herring.
Mountpleasant—Jos. Sheely, Samuel Wolf.
Union—Daniel Basehore.
Franklin—John Raffensperger.
Cumberland—John F. Currens.
Menallen—Clinton Swope.
Germany—David Weikert.
Freedom—John McCleary.
Berwick tp.—John Elder.
Gettysburg—Geo. T. Ekkenrode.
Latimore—Warner Townsend.
Tyrone—Jacob Fidler.
Huntington—John Day.
Conowago—John Little.
Oxford—John Camp.
Reading—Solomon Miller.
Straban—Wm. Stallsmith.
Butler—Samuel Lentz.
Mountjoy—Peter Bushey.
Liberty—John Nunemaker.

GENERAL JURY.

Cumberland—Charles Polley, Jacob Reamer
Hamilton—Daniel Ehrehart, George Baker.
Straban—John F. Felty, Isaac F. Brinkerhoff.
Oxford—John Lough.
Gettysburg—David Ziegler, Alex. Baugher.
Mountpleasant—John Felix, Anthony Smith.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Wm. Walker.
Menallen—George Adams, George Fohl.
Liberty—James Taylor.
Huntington—Jacob P. Agner, Benj. Gardner.
Conowago—Simon Harnish.
Germany—Samuel Weikert, Michael Fink.
Mountjoy—Samuel Durboraw, Baltzer Snyder.
Latimore—Isaac Myers.
Tyrone—John Feeser, Geo. W. Harman.
Franklin—Benjamin Deardorff, John Brady.
Reading—Andrew Brough, Jr., Wm. S. Hildebrand.
Union—Enoch Lefever, Daniel Geiselman
Berwick tp.—Isaac Wolf.
Butler—John Hance.
Freedom—Andrew Reed.
Berwick bor.—Jesse Bucher.
Mar. 22, 1862.

## New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

## Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,

PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING,

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

## Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

## Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THIES,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

## Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, January 13, 1863, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8¼ A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 2 P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3½, P. M.; with connections North and South. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Phila., Balt., &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have 1¾ hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Evening Train.

R. McCURDY, President.

Jan. 19, 1863.

## Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

## Watches, Jewelry,

AND SILVER-WARE.—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to his well selected stock of Fine Gold and Silver WATCHES, Fine Gold JEWELRY, of every kind and variety of style—comprising all of the newest and most beautiful designs.

Also, SOLID SILVER WARE, equal to Coin—and the best make of SILVER PLATED WARE. Each article is warranted to be as represented.

☞Watches and Jewelry carefully Repaired and satisfaction guaranteed.

JACOB HARLEY,
(Successor to Stauffer & Harley.)
No. 622 Market street, Philad'a.

Mar. 9, 1863. 3m&3mscp.1

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at

Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

A LOT of fresh GUM DROPS, the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Flits, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

### A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

### D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

### Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

### Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

### Professional Card.

HAVING previously announced our association together as practitioners of medicine, we now state that, on and after this date, we will enter into an equal and permanent partnership. We will give our united and combined attention to our professional duties, and engage, faithfully and satisfactorily, to discharge them. S. G. KINZER, M. D.,
N. G. KEHRLE, M. D.

Littlestown, March 1, 1863.

N. B. Being desirous of closing up my old business, those knowing themselves indebted to me are respectfully requested to make prompt settlement, either by note or payment.

S. G. KINZER, M. D.

March 2, 1863. 3m

### J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

### Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

### Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope.
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell.
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler.
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
*Managers*—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Harbaugh, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

### Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day. (Sundays excepted.) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workmen and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

### A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore. (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6, 1860.

### Old Gold and Silver

WANTED.—The highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coin purchased, and the highest price given, by

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweller, in the Diamond.

Feb. 23, 1863.

### Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

### Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE, CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

### The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—

J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

### New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

### Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLBURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ⅓ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

### Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolburst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

### To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

### New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

### Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers has just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

### General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Shawl Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest undercloth thing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buck; gan Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can close up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

1862. 1862.
### Bargains IN Bargains!

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

### Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

### Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

*Stratton Bryant & Co's*

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. cor. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

### Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

★★★

### DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE *LINIMENT*, THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

**As an Alleviator of Pain,** it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

**For Neuralgia,** it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

**Toothache** also will it cure instantly.

**For Nervous Debility** and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

**For Piles.**—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

**Quinsy and Sore Throat** are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

**Sprains** are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

**Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds,** yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

**DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn.,** the great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

### A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

### TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

### DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'